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Note by the Secretary-General*

Addendum

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* The present document represents the final outcome of a complex exchange of correspondence with the non-governmental organizations.

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1. AFS Intercultural Programs

(Special consultative status granted in 1974)

Aims and purposes

AFS Intercultural Programs (AFS) is an international, voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit organization that provides intercultural learning opportunities to help people develop the knowledge, skills and understanding needed to act as responsible, global citizens working for peace and understanding in a diverse world. Through its programmes and activities AFS seeks to affirm faith in the dignity and worth of every human being and of all nations and cultures, and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It bases its activities on the core values of dignity, respect for differences, harmony, sensitivity and tolerance.

AFS is a people-to-people movement primarily engaged in intercultural educational exchange, involving over 10,000 participants annually and a network of over 100,000 volunteers worldwide. AFS currently operates through national member organizations in 50 countries located in all regions of the world, and its activities extend to another 23 countries.

AFS continues to develop programmes and organizations in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and Central Europe. Following many years of having programmes for teachers, the first high school students from the People's Republic of China to participate in a year-long international exchange came on the AFS programme 1997-98 and in 2001-02 China hosted the first group of AFS students on school year programme. The programmes with China are now the fastest growing AFS programmes.

AFS conducts intercultural exchange programmes of varying lengths for students, teachers, young professionals and workers. These programmes include in-depth immersion in the local culture and language, and expose participants to new perspectives on key world issues such as the environment, marginalized or otherwise disadvantaged peoples, and minority rights. The Community Service Program, a core AFS programme since 1997, offers young people, ages 18 and above, a chance to volunteer with local organizations that address community needs in other countries. Projects may help street children lead healthier lives or develop training programmes with human rights workers. During the programme, participants are exposed to new customs, morals, ethics and values that challenge them to reflect on their own cultural norms. The constituent national organizations of AFS conduct seminars and other activities at the local and national levels concerning themes of universal human values.

Many national AFS organizations maintain close cooperation with the United Nations Associations or Federations in their countries, and organize and participate in joint activities. As a worldwide volunteer organization, AFS collaborated with United Nations Volunteers, as well as with other NGOs in support and recognition of the International Year of the Volunteer in 2001.

Participation in United Nations conferences and meetings

During the period under review (1998 to 2001), representatives from the international headquarters of AFS Intercultural Programs and from national constituent AFS organizations participated in the following conferences and meetings:

(a) Evaluation meeting on the second United Nations Youth Forum, New York, January 1997;

(b) Preparatory meeting for the third United Nations Youth Forum, Braga, Portugal, August 1998;

(c) Third United Nations Youth Forum, Braga, Portugal, August 1998;

(d) Follow-up meeting of New York NGOs and the United Nations Secretariat's Youth Unit regarding the third United Nations Youth Forum, AFS International, New York, December 1998;

(e) International Youth NGO Seminar on the implementation of the Braga Youth Action Plan and Lisbon Declaration on Youth, New York, 6-8 February 1999;

(f) Commission for Social Development, thirty-seventh session, New York, 9-19 February 1999;

(g) United Nations DPI Briefing on the third United Nations Youth Forum, New York, May 1999. An AFS staff member was a speaker on the panel;

(h) ECE Millennium Hearing, Geneva, 7-8 July 1999;

(i) Planning meeting for the fourth United Nations Youth Forum, New York, October 1999;

(j) Millennium Forum, New York, May 2000.

Other relevant activities

AFS Intercultural Programs has demonstrated its strong commitment to the goals set forth in the United Nations Charter through the exchange programmes and activities it operates, concentrating in the areas of youth, education, social development and the environment.

Many activities are carried out by AFS constituent organizations in support of United Nations goals through seminars and workshops on human rights, conflict resolution, tolerance and combating racism. For example, AFS Japan is operating a joint cultural exchange project with UNESCO that started in 2001 with Indonesia, Malaysia and Costa Rica, and now involves China, Mongolia, Honduras and Panama. AFS Indonesia was proposed by the Indonesian National Ministry of Education to be nominated for the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the promotion of tolerance and non-violence. In October 1999 the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress honoured the founders of AFS in light of AFS's half-century of work to promote peace and understanding. AFS in Costa Rica and New Zealand have actively participated in the Manifesto 2000 for a culture of peace and non-violence. Since the events of 11 September 2001, AFS has expanded its efforts to provide opportunities for Muslim and non-Muslim populations to learn more

about each other. AFS also widely disseminates information through its international and national publications and web sites about United Nations documents, declarations and materials, and United Nations events and themes. In particular, AFS has encouraged use of the UNESCO World Education Reports and the UNDP Human Development Reports, and has promoted activities related to the International Day for Tolerance, International Volunteer Day, the International Year of the Volunteer 2001, the International Year for the Culture of Peace, and the follow-up to various United Nations world conferences.

Former AFS participants work throughout the United Nations system, in NGOs devoted to the goals of the United Nations, and in Governments. Likewise, many key AFS staff and volunteer leaders have close associations with the United Nations. The chief representative to the Board in AFS Germany serves as an expert on the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the President of AFS was a member of the Canadian Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. In December of 1997, 1998 and 2000 AFS hosted events for diplomats at the United Nations and United Nations staff interested in the work of AFS. Some of the guests in these events had themselves been AFS participants.

Having previously received a special testimonial from the Secretary-General in recognition of AFS's dedicated service in support of the United Nations Programme on Youth, AFS continues to be in the forefront of NGOs engaged in youth work and is committed to the goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in the guidelines for planning and follow-up in the field of youth. AFS continues to support the implementation of the United Nations World Youth Programme of Action for the Year 2000 and Beyond, the United Nations General Assembly special session on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World.

2. Catholic International Education Office

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

The Catholic International Education Office (OIEC) is an international Catholic non-governmental association, which is dedicated to the support and promotion of the role of education in bettering the quality of life of individuals and communities the world over, especially the most deprived. OIEC is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, and has representation in more than 100 countries, a number that has increased by at least 45 in the past four years. Four individuals have represented OIEC at the United Nations in New York.

Each of these individuals (and all of them corporately) represents OIEC in a variety of committees and offices. In each case, the representatives attend the morning briefings and participate actively in a variety of NGO committee meetings at least monthly in New York City at United Nations Headquarters, the Church Center and UNICEF.

In addition, representatives attend the annual OIEC conferences and OIEC congresses, which are held every four years (the congress during this period was held in Jaipur, India), and through this means are able to bring the work of United

Nations efforts to the whole body and to return to United Nations meetings re-energized by the example of members' efforts on every continent.

The committees on which the representatives are actively involved at the United Nations are: the NGO Committee on Ageing; the NGO Committee on the Family; the Committee on the Status of Women; the NGO Committee on Disarmament; UNICEF meetings on the girl child; International Catholic organizations; representation with Holy See Mission; the NGO Committee on Education (since 2000); the NGO Committee on Tourism; meetings on communication; and the Committee of Religious NGOs.

In each case, representatives have been active in promoting the agendas of the organizations, regarding such concerns as human rights, poverty, health (HIV-AIDS, including the impact on the girl child), indigenous issues, sustainable development, armed conflict, disaster relief, discrimination, racism, trafficking in women and children, ageing, peace promotion, preparation for Rio+10 often asserting the role of education in alleviating suffering.

In addition, representatives have attended special sessions, conferences, and preparatory committee meetings for major conferences when these occur in New York City. .

Major conferences and/or preparatory committees

- General Assembly special session on the world drug problem (8-10 June 1998)
- The Millennium Forum (22-26 May 2000)
- Special session on children (preparatory committee), first substantive session (31 May 2000)
- Preparatory committee for Beijing+5 (NGO working session, 2-3 June 2000)
- 10th annual celebration of the International Day of Older Persons (5 October 2000)
- The Millennium Summit (6-8 September 2000)
- Preparatory committee for the World Conference Against Racism (1998)
- United States Department of State special briefing prior to General Assembly special session on children (30 May 2001)
- Preparatory committee for the special session on children (11-15 June 2001)
- Children in armed conflict (5 June 2001)

Annual DPI/NGO conferences and special sessions

- NGO consultation on continuing implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1 March 1998)
- 42nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women/NGO working groups on girls on the girl child (2-13 March 1998)

- 51st annual DPI/NGO conference on the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (14-16 September 1998)
- 52nd annual DPI/NGO conference on the challenges of a globalized world (15-17 September 1999)
- NGOs for Women 2000 (22 November 1999)
- Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women — 22nd session (17 January-4 February 2000)
- 53rd annual DPI/NGO conference on the World Summit for Social Development (28-30 August 2000)
- NGO Consultation Day on mainstreaming a gender perspective (5 March 2001)
- 54th annual DPI/NGO conference on NGOs today: Diversity of the volunteer experience (10-12 September 2001)

Representation at OIEC conferences

- Jaipur, India (April 1998)
- Krakow, Poland (February 1999)
- Beirut, Lebanon (March-April 2000)
- Pretoria, South Africa (March 2001)

Other relevant activities

- In 1999, the United Nations International Year of Older Persons; representatives sponsored participation in the teleconference on the subject, 16 October 1999, on the Caldwell College campus in Caldwell, New Jersey;
- NGO Committee on the Status of Women, "Women Who Make A Difference" Awards Luncheon (9 November 2000);
- Initiatives on behalf of ending the sanctions against Iraq:
    - One representative travelled to Iraq (March 2001);
    - Two representatives sponsored peace activists for Iraq on a walk from New York City to Washington, D.C. [providing housing, food, speaking engagements] (30 November 2001);
    - One representative made presentations to various audiences (April, May 2001);
- At Caldwell College, where the OIEC office for the United Nations is located, a variety of United Nations efforts continued for local community. Some examples follow: in addition to the teleconference that was a part of the International Year of Older Persons, and a follow-up television appearance on a local cable station, speakers were invited to the Caldwell College campus to address the same world concerns explored at the United Nations: trafficking in women, the presence of landmines around the world, the Hague Agenda for

Peace and Justice, the Irish peace process and the follow-up to the events of 11 September 2001. In some cases, action followed these presentations (sponsoring removal of landmines, signing of the Hague Appeal).

3. Femme actives et foyer*

(Non-governmental organization granted special consultative status in 1998)

Aims of the association

Femmes actives et foyer gives a voice to women who carry out or would like to carry out, for a certain period of time, their main activity in the home, taking care of their children or their elderly or disabled relatives. The association represents those women within political bodies and public services. Our aims are:

- To obtain a balanced policy which offers all women the opportunity to choose freely between family and work and ensures that they have their own individual status once their first child is born: access to care, a pension, the right to continuing training, child-care assistance;
- Enhance the status of work in the home and acknowledge its true value;
- Change the image of housewives by assisting them to:
  - Overcome their isolation by participating in activities outside the home;
  - Become aware of their economic and social worth;
  - Acquire the skills to enable them to return to the job market if they need or wish to do so.

Participation of the association in the work of the United Nations

Ms. Brigitte Le Gouis, former President of Femmes actives et foyer, participated in various women's commissions formed after the 1995 Beijing Conference.

Ms. Brigitte Polonovski-Vauclair was also accredited to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights as the representative of our association.

- **Commission on the Status of Women, 1998**: the strategic focus of the session was "Women and Violence".

Our association believes that we must call on Governments to take effective action to put an end to violence against women and girls in all areas of public and private life. During the session, our President also expressed our wish that more attention should be paid to the relationship between paid and unpaid work and to the importance of that relationship in the analysis of gender differences, and that a quantitative work assessment method should be developed so that appropriate policies could be implemented.

* Formerly known as Femmes actives au foyer.

- **International Women's Day, March 1998**: Femmes actives et foyer continued the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, adding that housewives, since they were not paid for their work, were ill-equipped to combat the domestic violence to which they or their children were subjected.

- **Commission on the Status of Women, 1999**: the strategic focus of the session was "Women and Health".

Femmes actives et foyer stressed that "in all European Union member States, the situation of mothers over 60 years of age is a cause for concern".

- **June 2000: Twenty-third special session of the United Nations General Assembly**: Following her report on the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, our President concluded that improving women's standard of living would guarantee their own well-being and promote that of their families.

4. Oxfam Great Britain

(Special consultative status granted in 1973)

Introduction

Oxfam works with others to overcome poverty and suffering. Its principal objectives are to relieve poverty, distress and suffering in any part of the world and to educate the public concerning the nature, causes and effects of poverty. Within these overall objectives the organization focuses on five key aims: sustainable livelihoods; quality education and health care; protection from disasters and violence; the right to be heard; and the right to equity: gender and diversity.

Oxfam raises money principally from individuals, public appeals and a network of shops in the United Kingdom and from public grants particularly from the British Government, the European Union and the United Nations. Funding totals and sources fluctuate from year to year, depending primarily on the requirements for humanitarian assistance. Total available funds were typically £100m annually. There has been no significant change in funding during this period. Oxfam has sister organizations in 11 countries, which work together as Oxfam International.

During the period under review, Oxfam carried out major programmes with United Nations agencies in the Balkans, Afghanistan and other regions of conflict or natural disaster. The work was partly funded by United Nations agencies with funding (primarily from UNHCR) and food from WFP, being worth approximately £40m over the period. Oxfam contributed its experience in advocacy on issues such as greater donor funding for United Nations humanitarian work and the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

This report gives just a few examples of Oxfam's cooperation with the United Nations divided in two broad areas — participation in policy development and advocacy, and practical work on humanitarian and development projects. In many cases, these two elements of the work are closely intertwined.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

Oxfam works closely with agencies, including UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, the Secretary-General's Office and numerous other parts of the United Nations organization. The following is a small selection of Oxfam's contacts with these and other United Nations bodies:

- In October 1998 Oxfam briefed Security Council members on Sudan, prior to the visit of the Under-Secretary-General, and contributed to calls for greater support for Operation Lifeline Sudan, of which Oxfam is a member;
- Following on from the work of agencies in the Great Lakes, Oxfam chaired a group of non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies developing a manual of good practice for humanitarian operations and led the section on water and sanitation. The work culminated in the publication of the SPHERE book, accepted by the United Nations and other international organizations as the minimum standard in humanitarian work;
- Oxfam contributed to the Secretary-General's first *Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict* report in 1999 through contacts with the United Nations Secretariat's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and a meeting with the Secretary-General. Oxfam provided a briefing to the Security Council in April 2000;
- Oxfam submitted a report in 1999 to contribute to the United Nations Millennium Declaration covering the breadth of Oxfam's concerns, from peacekeeping to the functioning of the global economy to the greater benefit of the world's poor;
- Oxfam's report *Forgotten Emergencies* in 2000 highlighted the wide variation in Governments' contributions to United Nations consolidated appeals for humanitarian crises;
- Oxfam addressed the plenary session of the Small Arms Conference in 2001 and contributed actively to the preparation of the conference to demonstrate the humanitarian impact of small arms;
- Oxfam is a member of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response and through this participates as a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Oxfam is a major partner in this practical work with United Nations agencies, including UNHCR, WFP, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNICEF. Over the four-year period, UNHCR provided funding of about £11m and Oxfam distributed food for WFP worth over £27m. The following is a small selection of Oxfam's programmes with the United Nations:

- Oxfam continued to work with UNHCR in Tanzania, Zambia and Burundi for the support of people displaced by conflict, in many cases providing water and sanitation facilities and conducting a feeding survey for UNICEF;

- Work with UNHCR and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs continued throughout the Balkans for people displaced by the conflict, supporting them in refugee camps and on their return to their homes. In particular, Oxfam was designated the lead agency by UNHCR in many areas for water and sanitation and provided valuable support on hygiene education and improvement. In addition, after the conflict the organization worked on rebuilding schools, repair of basic shelter in rural areas and assisting in the reconciliation of communities, often with a particular focus on gender issues;
- Oxfam supported refugee camps in Afghanistan, with UNHCR, focusing particularly on water and sanitation work and managed a food-for-asset-creation programme and worked with UNICEF in the provision of winter schools;
- Oxfam provided sanitation services with UNICEF and food distribution and other services for the WFP in Sierra Leone;
- Distribution of food with WFP's drought relief programme in Kenya. Oxfam secured funding for part of the programme to make up a WFP shortfall and highlighted the need for additional support for the United Nations programme.

5. World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters

(Special consultative status granted in 1998)

I. Introduction

Aims: The World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC) is a worldwide network of community radio broadcasters, founded in 1983. Its aims are: (1) support the democratization of communications, especially radio broadcasting, by promoting democratic access to the media; (2) strengthen the capacities of radio for better service to the communities in all fields of human development.

Geographical membership: During the last four years, AMARC has increased its presence in the Americas, Africa, Europe and Oceania. A main pole of development is the Asian region. The 8th Conference of AMARC will take place from 24-30 November 2002 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Substantial changes in sources of funding: AMARC has significantly extended and diversified its sources of funding, to the United Kingdom Department for International Development and to new governmental funding agencies, such as Danish International Development Agency, Swedish International Development Agency (Sweden), International Development Research Centre (Canada).

Affiliation to non-governmental organization: No affiliations to an international NGO in consultative status have been made.

II. Participation in Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies and/or other United Nations meetings

The Association participated in the:

Fifth United Nations World Television Forum, New York, November 2000;

United Nations Beijing+5 conference in 2000;

United Nations World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance — Durban, September 2001;

United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Fifty-seventh session, Geneva, April 2001;

ITU, third Gender Meeting, Geneva, October 2000;

UNESCO. Programme for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace. Follow-up meeting on the Declaration and Plan of Action of Santiago, Miami, March 2001;

UNESCO. Seminar "Integrating Modern and Traditional Information and Communication. Technologies for Community Development". Kothmale, Sri Lanka, January 2001;

AMARC participated in all sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Members of AMARC Feminist International Radio Endeavour and Women's International News Gathering Service produce live broadcasts from the annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York;

UNESCO's Windhoek Plus 10 Conference. AMARC Africa, in partnership with Article 19, Media Institute of Southern Africa and Southern Africa Communications for Development were instrumental in lobbying for the adoption of a second Windhoek declaration on a free and pluralistic broadcast media.

III. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

AMARC acts in cooperation for development with several United Nations bodies.

The Association has been working with FAO in developing a food security monitoring network.

With UNESCO, the Association has been working on the preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society.

In the development of community radio in Asia AMARC has worked with UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication and UNDP.

AMARC-Women's International Network has regularly participated in annual meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in New York City.

Agreements on project execution and collaboration have been established between the international and regional offices (Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean). Work has been done with UNIFEM in Latin America and the Caribbean region.

In preparation of AMARC participation in the World Summit on the Information Society, the Association has participated in the platform of NGOs in ITU.

The Association participated in meetings of bodies and initiatives of the United Nations with Global Knowledge II in Malaysia, as it did with Global Knowledge I.

AMARC worked with the UNESCO Conference on communication needs for Asia in Malaysia in 2000. In FAO AMARC participated in the world consultation on rural women and information in Italy.

AMARC also worked with the Beijing+5 United Nations conference in New York and the International Programme for the Development of Communication annual meeting in Paris.

Other relevant activities

Actions in implementation of United Nations resolutions

AMARC has developed activities in order to assure communication as a human right, bettering the legal framework in the field of communications through its 7th World Conference in Milan (Italy) and the production of a Declaration on the right to communicate.

AMARC Women's International Network (WIN) has been implementing the Platform of Action of the Beijing Conference through publications, seminars, training, research and radio production and broadcasting on worldwide and regional campaigns on women's rights. Special focus was given to the right to communication in chapter J of the Platform of Action. AMARC-Women's International Network is planning an international radio campaign on the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

This enforces the resolutions of the bodies of the United Nations in terms of efforts to empower poor communities for development. This has also been done through our Legitm programme through research, publications, seminars and worldwide solidarity actions. Likewise, AMARC has also implemented Economic and Social Council resolutions by making information and communication technologies available in poor countries, bridging the digital divide existing between the North and the South. This through our Moebius programme through the promotion of networking activities, training on information and communication technologies, and facilitating access to new technologies and community radios worldwide. This also involves gender equity resolutions adopted by the bodies of the United Nations, guaranteeing women's right to communicate within the community radio movement and civil society at large. Organizing specific campaigns regarding world conferences of the United Nations on racism, AIDS, and other related matters worldwide, through the AMARC Voices without Frontiers programme.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

Participation through invitation by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights in the panel on the theme "Racism and the Impact and Role of Media" during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, September 2001.

Paper presented in the fifth United Nations World Television Forum

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

The Association has produced documents and contributions to the United Nations in the field of the right to communicate. Special mention has to be given to the AMARC draft resolution on the right of women to communicate presented to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, on 9 June 2000.

AMARC has contributed to the People's Communication Charter and produced the Milan Declaration on Communication and Human Rights.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies, etc.

AMARC has collaborated, jointly sponsored and participated in consultative and substantive activities at the United Nations at the field level. Among others:

Participation with other NGOs and the United Nations at the field level to develop rights of communication through the People's Summit of the Americas in Québec City in April 2001, where we convened a forum on communications, and in the World Social Forum II, in Porto Alegre, Brazil, where we were co-convenors of the forum on communication rights.

AMARC participated in the forum on the theme "Freedom of the Press and Democracy in Latin America: Political and Legal Framework", organized by UNESCO and the Latin American Parliament for the World Day for Press Freedom on 24 May 2001 in Sao Paulo, Brazil.